# AMERICAN LOSS EIGHT KILLED

Many Are Wounded In Fight With Filipinos.

TROOPS ARE ATTACKED BY REBELS AT VIGAN

After Hard Fighting, Insurgents Were Driven Off.

Fears Expressed For Small Bodies of General Young's Troops In Province of Abra-Report That Aguinaldo Is Willing to Surrender

naldo's mother says that the of his baby, recently born, was falling from a nurse's arms, and of, as had been reported, the re-exposure during the retreat of pinns. She adds that the women and officers' families are suffering fear-ful privations and hardships. She de-clares she does not know Aguinaldo's present whereabouts nor his ultimate

#### KILLED AND WOUNDED. Otis' Latest Casualty Report From the Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 5.—General Otis latest casualty list follows:

"Manile, Dec. 5.—Casualties not pre-ously reported: "Killed in action, Iloilo, Panay, Nov. Mort Fletcher, F, Eighteenth in-

ry. Vounded in action. Hollo, Nov. 14: rge D. Doble, C. Nineteenth infant-abdemen, severe. Skirmish road to Nicholas, Nov. 19: Third cavalry, loseph P. Mangold, leg. slight; John Salls, eibow, slight; Dennis Wood, & slight: Rufus A. Jackson, leg. & D. A. Warsin, buttock, slight. tion Inus. Nov. 25; August Berg, Fifth artillery, shoulder, slight, Acon vicinity Nesario, Nov. 14; Thirmth Infantry, K. Albert Captick, corral, leg. slight; Charles White, abone, severe; B. Ulyases H. Grann, legs. ght. Action San Pedro, Magalan; prico, Will, sergonat, B. Seventeenth fantry, thumb, slight. Nov. 5; Claude Magalad K. Fourth castly, foot. Mansfield, K. Fourth cavalry, foot

#### TROOPS ARE TO SAIL. Transport Sherman Ordered to Leave

San Francisco Today.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Orders have been issued for the remaining four compenies of the Forty-minth infantry, now at the Presidio, to embark on the transport Sherman, which is scheduled to sail on Wednesday for the Philip-

A detachment of the signal corps now stationed at Angel island, under command of First Lieutenant Frank E. Lyman, fr., and about 125 recruits will also sail on the Sherman. Among the officers who will go on the same vessel is Chaptain W. D. McKinnon, who will report to General Otis for instruc-

The Centennial will sail on Wednes-day for Manlia with 200 horses.

### HAS TAKEN TWENTY TOWNS. Good Work By the Troops Under

Command of General Hughes.

Manila, Dec. 5.—General Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutan,

occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutan, island of Panay, his lines extending thirty-five miles north of Hollo. He has occupied twenty towns. The innabitants are returning with white that, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated.

It is impossible to get the incurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistances to expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffalos are also being used for this purpose. General Hughes continues advancing north and apreading his lines. continues adding his lines.

# AGUINALDO WILL SURRENDER

New York, Dec. 5.-A special tele-ram from Hongkong to the Evening World says that Filipinos there announce that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender it Consul Wildman will receive him at Manila.

him at Manila.

The disparch mode that the Filipino junta at Hongkong was in communication with Aguinaido last week, and gdvised him then to throw himself on the mercy of the United States.

# Death of Major Armstrong.

Washington, Dec. 5.—General Otis has informed the war department of the death of Major Frank C. Armirong, surgeon of the Thirty-second infantry, which occurred yesterday at Manlla. The cause of death is given as lymphatic leukacona.

## Fill Mines With Water.

# IROBBED BY BRITISH

Serious Charges Against Soldiers In South Africa.

BRUTAL TO PRISONERS

BOERS ARE DESPOILED OF EV EBYTHING VALUABLE.

One Captive Had His Finger Cut Off and His Ring Stolen—Terrible Massacre of Transvaal Soldiers By Lancers After Surrender Had

New York, Dec. 5.-A dispatch to the

World from London says: Ugly charges are made against Brit-ish soldiers at Etandshagte by a correspondent of the leading Amsterdam paper, the Algemein Handelsblad, who visited the Boer prisoners about the guardship Peneiope in Simons' bay. It is charged that the prisoners and the wounded were robbed of everything valuable, even wedding rings, and that in one case a Boer's finger was cut off to get a ring. The correspondent says: vince of Abra—Report Flant Agreement of Consul Wildman Will Receive Him at Manila—Leader's Mother Says He Has Been Misled.

Manila, Dec. 5, 11 a. m.—Last night a force of insurgents, estimated at 800, attacked the American garrison of 200 at Vigan, province of South Ilocos. The American loss was eight killed and many wounded.

After very hard fighting the Filipinos were driven off and through the mountains, leaving three dead. Colonel Brisbe is now reinforcing the garrison.

Fears are entertained regarding various small bodies of General Young's troops in the province of Abra.

LED BY BAD COUNSEL.

Aguinaldo's Mother Says He Did Not Want War.

New York, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Heruld from Manila says:

Aguinaldo's mother anys she desires nothing but peace. She is giad from the bottom of ber heart that the linuar recites is near an end.

Aguinaldo's mother cays she desires nothing but peace. She is giad from the bottom of ber heart that the linuar prevented its alound and the province of four the content of the many fired on the Red Cross, and we had no mercy for them."

To Superceder to such overwhelming force on the first here are not likely to be more than thirty or forty Boer guns overpowered because he had remained flat on the ground."

Remarkable corroboration of this is harry in the province of Abra.

LED BY BAD COUNSEL.

Aguinaldo's mother says she desires nothing but peace. She is giad from the bottom of ber heart that the Boers are in Stay. It is charge it some and the prisoners and the the prisoners and the moundance of the such that the prisoners and the transportation of the such that the Boers here invited the sever wedding rings, and that the prisoners and the triver, the Boer army, which invaded to guardship Personers and the theory than the sale of the Linuary said that the prisoners and the sacut of the sacut of the same and the sacut of the same and the work of the same incident at the prisoners and the sacut of the same and the same incident at the prisoners and the same and the same and th

Aguinaldo's mother says she desires shing but peace. She is giad from se bottom of her heart that the insurction is near an end.

Aguinaldo, she says, is not sufficient-civilized to keep from being misled y had counsel from his ministers and oursess, a mighrity of whom contantly declared for war against Aguinido's personal wishes to the contrary. She is immensely gratified at the find treatment of herself and Aguinido's sen by five Americans. She beleved they would be shot, and tried to ranks next to Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces and was long commander-in-chief in India.

tion in military quarters, which were already greatly agitated by the order-ing out of 10,000 fresh men under Major General Thomas Kelly-Kenny, inspector general of the auxiliary forces and recruiting

General Thomas Kelly-Kenny, inspector general of the auxiliary forces and recruiting.

Military experts think General Buller has enough to do to took after Natal, while Generals Gatacre, French and Methuen are operating almost as independent commanders.

Continental critics insist that the Boer tactics will land General Methuen at Kimberiey so weakened that he will not be able to move toward Bloemfontein or Pretoria because his lines behind will be cut by raiders. The same authorities deciare that the Free Staters can hold Generals French and Gatacre while all the remaining Boers—those in the east—will bold General Buller at Tugela river and eventually wear out General White at Ladysmith.

It is said now that only 500 Boers fought General Lord Methuen at Gras Pan, that the force he defeated at Belmont retreated to the Orange Free State and that the troops he met at Modder river were wholly fresh commandos from the Transvaal. The mobility of the Boers is a source of constant surprise and anxiety to the British authorities.

The entire British public, from royalty to the lower classes, is plunged goes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and begoes about her daily functions with red

mean the death of her soldiers and the terrible ravinges of war.

The Princess of Wales, in private, expresses her horror of war and the terrible suffering and pain brought upon the British. The war office is constantly besizeed by members of the nobility seeking information of relatives at the front. One duchess refuses to read any telegrams sent her for fear of receiving the worst news of her sons, cousins, nephews or other members of her family at the front.

## HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Casualties at Ladysmith Have Been 832 Killed and Wounded. New York, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the

New York, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pietermaritzburg says; News from Ladysmith is beginning to come in more freely. The latest dispatches say that from the beginning of the investment up to last Saturday, Nov. 25th there were \$32 killed and wounded, including both military and civilians. The Hoers shell the town from all sides, their favorite time for opening being at midnight. The heaviest casualties occurred on Nov. 9, when the Boers made a determined attack, advancing close to the camp. They were routed with heavy loss, our casualties numbering twenty-one. The next day General Joubert begged medicines from the British.

We lost one killed in an attack, on the 24th, the Boers again losing heavily. On the 20th, bombardment, which had been more or less severe, damaged some buildings. On the following day it was announced that the Boers were going south.

south.

## NO NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

Anxiety Regarding Relief of the Beleagured Garrison.

London, Dec. 5.-Although the repairing of the cable between Aden and Zanzibar has restored the route via Will Give Himself Up If Consul Aden to South Africa and thereby re-Wildman Will Receive Him. patches there is nothing on hand throwing light on General Builer's preparations for the relief of Ladysmith on the movements of the other Brit-

on the movements of the star factish columns.

News from Ladysmith has been received up to the night of Wednesday,
Nov. 29. when all was well, provisions
were plentiful and the bombardment
was ineffective, dispatches of the same
date from the Boer headquarters refer
to the renewal of a heavy bombardment with a fourth siege gun christened "Franchise" which had just arrived from Pretoria and a lifeless response from the garrison.

A special dispatch from Durhan says
the Boers lost 1,890 men at which had
been popularly known as the battle
of Glencoe. It also says that sourry
and dysentery are rampant among the
burshers who are beleaguering Ladysmith.

Pretoria. Dec. 1.—The Standard and Discrets News sary that Wednesday last Cecil Rhodes' dispatches interconded near Kimberley said the Boers muses were filling with water and that Mr. Rhodes estimated the damage at 250,000 per day.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All draugists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### STRENGTH OF BOER ARMY.

tween 25,000 and 30,000. New York, Dec. 5.—A disputch to the Herald from London says: It is now certain that the Boers are in great force

deered had the Boers been allowed to make a longer stay.

The two remaining squadrons of household cavalry left London yester-day for the front. This is the first co-casion since the Egyptian war that the life guards have taken the field. They should prove a very valuable rein-forcement as the British are still weak in cavalry.

# ROBERTS FAILS IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

said, "it is that the American ho shall be preserved in all its loveline aweetness and purity. (Applaus But," he proceeded, "it is not wise permit our judgment to be warped public clamor. To do so amounts condemnation without trial."

### Case of George Q. Cannon.

Case of George Q. Cannon.

Mr. Richardson then brought forward several precedents in support of his position. The first was that of George Q. Cannon, who appeared in the house as a delegate-elect from Utah in 1873. Mr. Cannon was a Republican. Almost identically the same charges now made against Mr. Roberts were made against Mr. Roberts were made against Mr. Cannon. He read from the speeches of S. S. Coy of New York and other prominent Democrats who opposed the danying of a seat to Mr. Cannon. on the ground that it would establish a cangerous precedent and produce chaos in the future.

"Those Democrats" said he. "Tose above party projudice and stood by the constitution and the right." (Democratic applause.) He also cifed the case of Ramy, the colored Republican from South Carolina, in the Forty-fifth congress, where the Democrats had insisted that he should have the oath administered to him. He also quoted the late President James A. Garfield in support of his contention that where the credentials presented are regular in form there is no power in the house to exclude him. Mr. Richardson read the words of Mr. Garfield, which concluded:

Are Personal Objections.

## Are Personal Objections.

"There are no personal objections."
"But there are personal objections in the case before the house," interposed Mr. Tayler, amid laughter and ap-

leged."
"Yes, personal objections," shouted a
member on the Republican side, amid

## Roberts In His Own Defense.

Roberts In His Own Defense.

Mr. Roberts himself took the thoor in his own defense after Mr. Richardson had concluded. He occupied a conspicuous place immediately in front of the clerk's desk. Several legal volumes were plied up in front and a bouquet of carantions lay upon his deak.

The most intense interest was manifested as he arose. Members crowded about, but were compelied to return to their seats. The galleries were hushed. The occupants leaned over to listen, eager to let no word escape.

Mr. Roberts first sent to the clerk's desk and had read his naturalization papers. He then began to speak. His voice was soft and low, but his enunciation was distinct and in the stillness could be heard to the farthest corner of the hall. As he got into his argument his voice grew louder until on several occasions it rang out until the frestlet ceiling overhead gave back the echo.

Deprecates Hasty Action.

Mr. Roberts began by sending to the clerk's desk and having read a copy of his naturalization paters, as he said that all the documents in this extraordinary case should be before the house He then read a paragraph from "McCreary on Elections," containing a general caution against hasty procedure in election contests.

"Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Roberts, "that is the statement of one whose book has authority in this country. And if that is the rule of the house of representatives in cases that arise to the eignity of a contest, how infinitely should that rule be observed when only a mere protest is made against a member who presents himself to take the oath of oilice.

"I next proceed to the consideration of the charges that are supposed to use in a proceeding and which my friend on this side (Mr. Richardson) has demonstrated to be an unprecedented proceeding.

Replies to Taylor.

whatsoever since the promutgation of the amnesty proclamation of the president of the United States. The gentleman seems also to forget the fact that since the confession of that misdemeanor to which he has referred. There was passed by congress an enabling act authorizing the people of the state of Utah to form a state covernment. That enabling act also had a provision embodied in it that qualified all citizens within the limits of the territory to become citizens of the United States and was particularly framed to remove the disqualingations and disabilities which had been created by the Edmunds-Tucker law.

Satisfied the President.

Satisfied the President.

visors, and Utan has been admirated as a state into the Union, and has taken upon itself the responsibilities of a sovereign state, declaring under its constitution who of the people residing in its borders shall exercise the elective franchise and be qualified for office as citizens of that great commonwealth.

The second charge, which is supposed to go to the question of eligibility of the member from Utah, is made upon affidavit and other papers in his peacession. The gentleman from Ohio says that ever since 1889 I have been a perelectent law-breaker in the state of Utah. If that be true, let me ask why it is that I was not punished for law-breaking? Certainly there was no distance in the state of the people of Utah. Its administration was in the hands of non-mormous, of those who had no sympathy with men of my religious faith. All the machinery of the law was in the hands of federal appointees. How is it, then, that I could be an open and defant haw-breaker and yet escape the ponalty of law?

"The gentleman's objections, are based, not upon the court record, but upon affidavits and papers that have been supplied him by these people.

Was In Reach of the Law.

Was In Reach of the Law.

"And new as to the manner in which those charges are made. It has been about fifteen months since they began, since the representative from Utah was heralded throughout this land as a defiant haw-breaker. And yet I walked the streets of Salt Lake-City in open day, within easy reach of the law, and my faults lay open to the law if I were guilty of transgressing.

"Other men were arrested before the courts of Utah.

guilty of transgressing.

Other men were arrested before the courts of Utah and were fined for the very offense alleged against me, and yet no complaint was made against

me.

"No, it did not suit the purpose of those who had this present agitation in hand to vindicate the law quietly, and by the usual methods. They desired particularly to have this case upon which apparently to arouse the sentiment of the country. Not until my business called me east did they undertake to make any charges against me.

"For the thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon this house, you propose—I speak of the little coterie of men who have entered into this conspiracy—to crowd this question to the front at this particular time, and for the reason that they are fearful that if the matter should so to a consideration under a resolution to expel that if the matter should so to a consideration under a resolution to expel the member from Utah, they could not marshal the necessary two-thirds vote to accomplish their purpose—to pass the present resolution.

"I understand, sir, that these immunities are pot given for the benefit of the individual members. They are given rather as a protection to his consituency, who are entitled to his services as their representative.

Demands His Rights.

Demands His Rights.

And, therefore, I invoke the promember on the Republican side, amid another outburst.

Mr. Richardson read from alleged interviews with Mr. Daizell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Steele of Indiana and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in which they were alleged to have stated that Mr. Roberts was entitled to take the oath upon the prima facle evidence of his credentials.

Mr. Daizell and Mr. Steele denied the interviews. Mr. Cannon asserted that in his opinion if charges of ineligibility were made, it was competent for the house to receive them now or herelater.

Mr. Roberts next called attention to the presedent in the Forty-third consideration.

gress in the case of Mr. Cannon, adding:

I can add nothing to the force of that gentleman's remarks, except this, that in the case of Mr. Cannon the house was dealing with a delegate from a territory, not the representative of the people of a soveroign state. They were dealing with a delegate who was created by a statute passed by the congress of the United States. And throughout the discussion it was alieged as reason for taking exceptions to him that they could do so because he was unprotected by the provisions of the constitution.

The Case of Mr. Cannon.

## The Case of Mr. Cannon,

The Case of Mr. Cannon,

"And yet, sir, notwithstanding he was but a creation of law, still they admitted him as a member upon the floor of this house. It is to be remarked in this connection that, strange to say, the course of nature was not disturbed. Notwithstanding an alleged polygamist was permitted by the vots of a Republican congress to remain upon the floor of this house it did not transpire, as it is said it did transpire in ancient flome a little cre the mighty Julius fell. The arrays stood not tenantiess. The shorted dead did not stand and gibber in the streets of Rome. Why, sir, the sun was not darkened nor was the moon turned to blood. Actually, rir, the rain continued to fail upon the just and the unjust alike. Laughter and applause.)

"Centiemen of the Democratic party, some few of whom may, perhaps, tremble a little at the thunderous objection that has been prerented as pretending to voice the sentiment of the country upon this subject, I want to call your attention to another thing, and that is that notwithstanding a Republican congress sented his man, yet the Republican congress sented his man, yet the Republican party really survived its action. (Laughter.) Why, it is here today, and I believe, genilemen of the majority, that it could survive even it it should sent the present representative from the state of Utah."

## Appointments of President.

Appointments of President.

Proceeding, Mr. Roberts took up the charge that Utah had broken her compact with the United States by the election of an alleged polyamous representative. If that was true, then Utah had simply followed the libertious example of the present national administration.

It affirm, wald be, that there is abundant evidence that objections sim-

Should Go to Judiciary.

femse?

Mr. Roberts ridiculed the manner in which the restition favoring his expulsion had been procured. In concluding he denied that the members who voted to seat him would be voting for polygamy. The question of polygamy was served.

to seat him would be voting for polygamy. The question of polygamy was settled.

"I hold it as an honor," said he, "that I will be quoted long in Utah as one who helped to settle that question on the floor of the constitutional convention. I am not defending polygamy; it is dead."

Mr. Roberts concluded by thanking Mr. Tayler and the house for their indulgence. He was given a round of applause as he took his seat.

Mr. Dinamore (Deem., Ark.) briefly opposed the Tayler resolution.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) denounced Mr. Roberts statement concerning the appointment by the president of polygamists in Utah as a miserable subterfuge.

lygamists in Utah as a miserable subtertuge.

"I make the statement," said he
"and I defy contradiction, that the
president of the United States never
knowingly appointed a polygamist to
office. As well might one-charge that
the president had plunged his sistiness,
hands in human blood as to charge
that he appointed to public office men
guilty of the crime alleged against the
gentleman from Utah." (Great applause
on the Republican side.)

"I charged and I reiterate it," said
Mr. Roberts, "that men appointed to
office in Utah were charged before the
president and the senate with the
same misdemeanor of which it is
charged I am guilty."

"Were they guilty," inquired Mr.
Daizeli.
"It does not anyone whether they

Tayler Concludes Debate.

dertake to make any charges against me.

"But the moment, or shortly after, my departure they began this agitation, resulting in the present sentiment of the country now aroused against me. I call your attention next to the fact that the only charge against me, even by the present opponents of the remointion, is that of a misdemeanor. They do not charge a felony.

"I understand that the members of congress are granted certain privileges while in attendance upon this house, it would be impossible to arrest any one of the members upon the charge of a misdemeanor. And yet you would deny me the privileges of being sworms a member of this house, upon the allegation of the existence of some charge or other that I was guilly of a misdemeanor.

"For the thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon this house, upon the sidegation of the existence of some charge or other that I was guilly of a misdemeanor.

"For the thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon this house, you propuse—I speak of the little coterie of men who have entered into this copygramist.

"Grounded of Treligibility of the foreign of Treligibility of Treligibility.

he not without the benefit of the proc-amation?

Third—If he continues to be the head of more than one family under his orig-ical polygamous marriage contract ri-tor the 1st of November 1899, and without polygamous cohabitaties, then is he not a polygamist under the defi-nition of the supreme court in the case of Murphy vs. Ramsey?

"Fourth—May not the facts, if estab-lished, and independent of any law cre-ating ineligibility, justify the house in refusing admission to Roberts?

Justifestion of the Mayon.

Justification of the House. Justification of the mouse.

"Fifth—Does not the compact created between the United States and the state of Utah by the proclamation, enabling act and constitution justify the house in refusing to admit a representative from that state who is today under the definition of the supreme court analyzanist?

carries from that state who is today under the definition of the supreme court a polygamist?

"Sixth-May it not be that upon a careful examination of the law it would be found that the claimant is not a citizen of the limited States, and, if not, of course ineligible.

"Seventh-Is it wise, if the acts be as alleged; unless we are absolutely without power to keep Roberts out, to subject his case to the doubtful process of expulsion?

"Doubtful for two reasons-First, because it requires the concurrence of two-thirds to expel him; second, because vary emittent invyers from the beginning of the government down to the present time, have taken the position that the house has no right to expel except for some misconduct while a member ana relating to his office as a member.

Tayler Resolution Adopted

Brower, Burlison, Carmack, Co Davey, Degraffenreid, Dinsmore, patrick, Fieming, Kitchen, Lester, is, McClellan, McCulloch, Maddox, ton (S. C.), Rhea, Richardson, Rob

vada, silverite; Loud of California, Republican.
The speaker then appointed the following members of the special committee under the resolution:
Republicans: Tayler of Ohio, chairman: Landis (Ind.), Morris (Minn.), Freer (W. Va.), Littlefield (Me.), Mo-Pherson (Ind.).
Democrats: De Armond (Mo.), Lanham (Tex.), and Meyers (Ind.).
The death of the late Revossentative Settle of Kentucky was then announced, and at 6:25 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until Thursday.

OUR "DEMOCRATIC" GOVERNOR. Expected to Appoint Mr. Roberts to

New York, Dec. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: If Mr. Roberts is finally rejected by the house

Roberts is finally rejected by the house of representatives, as reems inevitable, there is a possibility that he may come forward as a claimant for a seat in the senate.

His rejection by the house, it is expected, will add to his popularity in Utah, and it is suggested that if Mr. Quay is seated by the senate, the Democratic governor of Utah may appoint Mr. Roberts to fill the vacancy that exists in Utah's representation in that body.

IN THE UPPER HOUSE. Senate Adjourns Out of Respect to Senator Hayward.

of the senate lasted two hours and forty minutes, practically the entire time being consumed in the reading of the president's message. The reading was largely perfunctory, few senators according it any attention.

according it any attention.

The announcement of the death of Senator-elect Mouroe L. Hayward of Nebraska was received by the senate with sincere regret. Although he was not officially a member of the body, he was well known to many of the senators and by them was held in high regard. At the conclusion of the reading of the message the senate adopted resolu-tions of regret presented by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and as a mark

tions of respect presented by Senator;
Thurston of Nebraska, and as a mark it of respect adjourned immediately.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) and Mr. Jones (Ark.), the committee appointed on the part of the senate to wait upon the president, reported that that duty had been performed.

"The president," said Mr. Platt, "expressed his satisfaction at the assembling of congress and hoped that great good to the country might result from the deliberations."

Mr. Turley (Tenn.) presented his colleague, Mr. Rate, at the desk of the president, and President Frye administered to Mr. Eate the oath of office.

Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president, assistant secretary to the president, assistant secretary to the president, as then recognized by the chair and presented to the secnate the message of the president.

At 12:06 the reading of the message was begun by the clerks.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Thurman formally announced the death of Senator Hayward and submitted the following resolutions:
"Reenived That the senate has beard

following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the senale has heard with deep regret and profound sorraw of the death of Hon. Monroe L. Hayward, lately elected senator from the state of Nebraska.

"Resolved, That the municate

state of Nebraska.

"Resolved, That the secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the house of representatives.

"Recolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the senate do now adjourn."

Upon the adoption of the resolutions at 1:40 p. m. President Frye declared the senate adjourned.

The Press Makes Reference to Remarks On Commercial Expansion and Attitude Toward Commercial Expansion

London, Dec. 6.-All the morning papers have editorials on President Mc-Kinley's message to congress. The Daily Mail says: "Commercial expan-

sion is the dominant note of the mesange. Shipping subsidies are plainly
hinted at. If congress carries these
into effect, British ship owners and
shipping firms will have to break
through all ritgs and enter upon a now
epoch of enterprise."

The Daily News savs: "It is quite
evident that the United States are to
become one of the great naval powers
of the world. Mr. Chamberlain will
find but cold comfort if he reads between the lines of the message. While
it urges a good understanding with all
countries, it is not effusive toward our
own. If it sins anywhere in that way,
it is for the benefit of Germany, and
Americans will do all in their power to
make the two countries the best of
friends."

The Standard says: "The reference to

The Standard says: "The reference to The Standard says: "The reference to centurally alliances' would probably have been omitted if a certain speech at Leicester had not been delivered. Probably Mr. McKinley's party and most Americans who are connected with industrial interests are anxious to promote close relations with Great Britain, but the Irish voters and the anti-expansionists have to be considered."

When House Had No Right.

"In the Forty-fifth congress, in the Mattison case, a committee by an ail but unanimous voice reported that the house had so power, mean and low and vile as the character of that man was exhibited by his conduct before that time, to expel him, because it mad no right to expei a man for that which had occurred prior to his election to congress.

Mr. Tayler went into a legal argument in support of the proposition that congress had the right to hold Roberts includible to sit as a member of congress. He contended that the language of the constitution with respect to the qualifications of members of the house was negative in its character, and that with congress was left the right to add to these qualifications.

He then cited as precedents for the present course the carses of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who Jere charsed with disloyalty after the war, and concluded as follows:

Public Eye On House.

"The president fixed matters and intercourse between the united States and Great Britain.

"The benevotent neutrality which has been observed by the United States and uring our conflict with the Boers is an international law and the support of the present course the carses of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who Jere charsed with disloyalty after the war, and concluded as follows:

Public Eye On House.

"Mr. Speaker, we are told that this will make an unhappy precedent. Frecedent Why, what we do here we do nefore the eyen and garding eyes of the conditions of the force the war with the Boers in would be no less absurd than to demand, before the war with the Boers have to be world, and we are at ente dragged to before the eyen and garding eyes of the conditions of the full process.

Delivers Heated Words to Kentucky Election Commissioners.

IS IN FIGHTING HUMOR

DENOUNCES REPORTS ABOUT HIM AS LIES.

Denies That He Ordered Troops to Frankfort and Declared That Officers Counting Beturns Should Not Be Intimidated In any Way If He Could Prevent It.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—The state board of election commissioners, sit-ting as a canvassing board, finished its work at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock the members will sit in the state senate chamber as a contexting board to hear chamber as a contexting board to hear

tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock the members will sit in the state semate chamber as a contesting board to hear arguments in the cases of eleven contested counties.

The morning proceedings were enlivered by Governor Bradley, who made an address to the board regarding the statement that he had brought soldlers into Frankfort. Before the meeting began the election commissioners sent the following letter to Governor Bradley: "His Excellency, Governor Bradley: "Governor of Kentucky: "Sir—Since the board of election commissioners convenied in this city yesterday it has been persistently asserted in the public buildings and on the streets of this city, as well as published in the newspapers, that a body of armed men in citizens' garb have been brought here with your knowledge, by your consent, or with your typroval, to stand by with a view of overaweing this board while it discharges the duties imposed upon it by law. These reports, though emanating from Republican sources, have not, so far as we kno been denied. Under those circumst; ces we hold it to be our duty to inquire directly of your whether or not there is any truth or semblance of truth in the reports to which we herein call your attention."

The Governor's Reply.

Governor Bradley wrote the follow ing reply, which he carried persunal into the board room and handed to Judge Pryor, chairman of the board. "Gentlemen-I regret very much that you should have for one moment be lieved the mairious lie that has bee circulated and of what you speak. have absolutely become wearied be contradicting the lies of a partias press. You should know me well enoug to know that I don't resort to an such claidestine methods, and especially you should know that the report is false in view of the fact that I waite upon the chairman of your board of yesterday morning and offered. If he desired to exclude all persons exceptions who had business in the depart ments, from the building. Any statement that any men or set of men have not as members of that organization of as members of that organization of the law in the discharge his aworn duty."

Denounced as Lies.

counsel, who for some time had been trying to break in, but could not until Governoe Bradlev paused to breathe. "I object to this statement," said Judge Hargis. "I don't know what it is about."

the house of representations of the decreased the senate do now adjourn."

Upon the adoption of the resolutions at 1:40 p. m. President Frye declared the senate adjourned.

LONCONCOMMENT ON MESSAGE

CONCONCOMMENT ON MESSAGE

PRESIDENT IS NOT EFFUSIVE

PRESIDENT IS NOT EFFUSIVE

TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN.

Judge Hargis. "I don't are if you do object," replied the governor, with a strong emphasis on the "L" "I want to say there are no soldiers here. There are some officers here who have come here on individual business. No soldier is here, no citizen is here by my order. I do not do things that way. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I came be you yesterday morning, seeing this

Says He Is Responsible.

"That is right," retoried Judge Pryor, "and I as notified the beard."

"I say to you," went on the governor, speaking in quick, emphatic tones, "that no officer shall be intimidated in the discharge of his aworn duty as long and am governor of this state, and any man who intimates that I have called soldiers here, or anybody here, is a maleious liar. That is all I have to say to the board."

"We thought," replied Judge Pryor, "that it was due to us and first to you that you should be notified of the fact that was auggested.

"That is all right," said Governor Bradley, as he walked toward the door Turning, with his hand on the door knob, he said, emphatically: "And I am responsible for it in here or out of here."

AS TO THE COMMITTEES. Speaker Henderson Has Not Yet

Speaker Henderson Has Not Yet
Definitely Decided.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Speaker Hender.
sen his not yet definitely determined
when the committees of the house will
be amounced whether before or after the
hobbleys but the expectation is that it
will be just before adjournment for
Christmas. In the interim it is expected
the old members will return their former
places and if this is observed there will
be the following vacancles:
Ways and the Begubblean and one
appropriate judiciary, four Republicans
and one Democrat; bunking and currency, four Republicans and one
Democrat; rivers and harbors, two Republicans and one Democrat; military affairs,
five Republicans and three Democrats.
Three vacancies on ways and means are
attracting special attention. Among those
mentioned for the places being Moody
and McCail of Massachusetts, Littheid
of Maine, who succeeded Dingley, and
William Aiden Smith of Michizan.

Must Stand Together.
(Chicago Tribune)

(Chicago Tribune.)

Katie—Dan't you think the white goose sever so much pretiter than the others. Beaste—No. And if I did think so I youdn't say so. He's the gancer! Good Imitation.

Street Musician temping)—"Iron bars do not a prison make"
Convict tinniles—Perhaps not; but they nive a good imitation.

Doubly Gifted. (Chicago Tribune.)
"I think Mrs. Emban is the most talka-ive woman I ever met."
"Well, what clee could you expect? Na-ure didn't give her that double chin for

The Governor's Reply.